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GRAND AMERICAN CONGRESS.

To the People of IRELAND.

From the Delegates appointed by the United Colonies of *New Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, The Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina*, in General Congress at *Philadelphia*, the 10th of *May* 1775.

FRIENDS and FELLOW SUBJECTS,

AS the important contest into which we have been driven, is now become interesting to every European state, and particularly affects the members of the British empire, we think it our duty to address you on the subject. We are desirous, as is natural to injured innocence, of possessing the good opinion of the virtuous and humane—We are peculiarly desirous of furnishing *you* with a true state of our motives and objects; the better to enable you to judge of our conduct with accuracy, and determine the merits of the controversy with impartiality and precision.

HOWEVER incredible it may appear, that, at this enlightned period, the leaders of a nation, which in every age has sacrificed hecatombs of her bravest patriots on the altar of liberty, should presume gravely to assert, and by force of arms attempt to establish, an arbitrary sway over the lives, liberties and property of their fellow subjects in America; it is nevertheless a most deplorable and indisputable truth.

THESE colonies have, from the time of their first settlement, for near two centuries, peaceably enjoyed those very rights of which the ministry have for *ten* years past endeavoured by fraud and by violence to deprive them. At the conclusion of the last war the genius of England and the spirit of wisdom, as if offended at the ungrateful treatment of their sons, withdrew from the British counsels and left that nation a prey to a race of ministers, with whom ancient English honesty and benevolence disdained to dwell.—From that period, jealousy, discontent, oppression and discord have raged among all his Majesty's subjects, and filled every part of his dominions with distress and complaint.

NOT content with our purchasing of Britain at her own price, cloathing and a thousand other articles used by near three millions of people on this vast Continent; not satisfied with the amazing profits arising from the monopoly of our trade, without giving us either time to breathe after a long tho' glorious war, or the least credit for the blood and treasure we have expended in it; Notwithstanding the zeal we had manifested for the service of our Sovereign, and the warmest attachment to the constitution of Britain and the people of England, a black and horrid design was formed, to convert us from freemen into slaves, from subjects into vassals, and from friends into enemies.

TAXES, for the first time since we landed on the American shores, were, without our consent, imposed upon us; an unconstitutional edict to compel us to furnish necessaries for a standing army, that we wished to see disbanded, was issued; and the legislature of New York suspended for refusing to comply with it. Our ancient and inestimable right of trial by jury was, in many instances, abolished; and the common law of the land made to give place to admiralty jurisdictions. Judges were rendered, by the tenure of their commissions, entirely dependent on the will of a minister. New crimes were arbitrarily created, and new courts, unknown to the constitution, instituted.—Wicked and insidious Governors have been set over us; and dutiful petitions for the removal of even the notoriously infamous Governor *Hutchinson*, were branded with the opprobious appellation of scandalous and defamatory. Hardy attempts have been made under colour of parliamentary authority to seize Americans, and carry them to Great-Britain to be tried for offences committed in the colonies. Ancient charters have no longer remained sacred—that of the Massachusetts-Bay was violated, and their form of government essentially mutilated and transformed. On pretence of punishing a violation of some private property, committed by a few disguised individuals, the populous and flourishing town of Boston was surrounded by fleets and armies; its trade destroyed; its port blocked up, and thirty thousand citizens subjected to all the miseries attending so sudden a convulsion in their commercial metropolis; and to remove every obstacle to the rigorous execution of this system of oppression, an act of Parliament was passed evidently calculated to indemnify those, who might, in the prosecution of it, even embrue their hands in the blood of the inhabitants.

THOUGH pressed by such an accumulation of undeserved injuries, America still remembered her duty to her Sovereign—A Congress, consisting of deputies from Twelve United Colonies, assembled. They in the most respectful terms laid their grievances at the foot of the throne, and implored his Majesty's interposition in their behalf. They also agreed to suspend all trade with Great-Britain, Ireland and the West-Indies; hoping, by this peaceable mode of opposition, to obtain that justice from the British ministry which had been so long solicited in vain—And here permit us to assure you, that it was with the utmost reluctance we could prevail upon ourselves, to cease our commercial connection with your island. *Your* Parliament had done us no wrong—*You* had ever been friendly to the rights of mankind; and we acknowledge with pleasure and with gratitude, that *your* nation has produced patriots, who have nobly distinguished themselves in the cause of humanity and America. On the other hand, we were not ignorant that the labor and manufactures of Ireland, like those of the silk-worm, were of little moment to herself; but served only to give luxury to those, who *neither toil nor spin*—We perceived, that if we continued our commerce with you, our agreement not to import from Britain would be *fruitless*; and were therefore compelled to adopt a measure, to which nothing but absolute necessity could have reconciled us—It gave us, however, some consolation to reflect, that should it occasion much distress, the fertile regions of America would afford you a safe asylum from poverty, and in time from oppression also—an asylum, in which many thousands of your countrymen have found hospitality, peace and affluence; and become united to us by all the ties of consanguinity, mutual interest and affection—Nor did the Congress stop here—Flattered by a pleasing expectation, that the justice and humanity which had so long characterized the English nation, would on proper application afford us relief; they represented their grievances in an affectionate address to their brethren in Britain, and intreated their aid and interposition in behalf of these colonies. *see address, pa. 774, col. 1.*

THE more fully to evince their respect for their Sovereign, the unhappy people of Boston were requested by the Congress to submit with patience to their fates; and all America united in a resolution to abstain from every species of violence. During this period that devoted town suffered unspeakably. —Its inhabitants were insulted and their property violated. Still relying on the clemency and justice of his Majesty and the nation, they permitted a few regiments to take possession of their town; to surround it with fortifications, and to cut off all intercourse between them & their friends in the country.

WITH anxious expectation did all America wait the event of their petition—All America laments its fate. Their Prince was deaf to their complaints! And vain were all attempts to impress him with a sense of the sufferings of his American subjects; of the cruelty of their *Task-Masters* and of the *many Plagues* which impended over his dominions. Instead of directions for a candid enquiry into our grievances, insult was added to oppression, and our long forbearance rewarded with the imputation of cowardice. Our trade with foreign states was prohibited; and an act of Parliament passed to prevent our even fishing on our own coasts—Our peaceable Assemblies for the purpose of consulting the common safety, were declared seditious; and our asserting the very rights which placed the crown of Great-Britain on the heads of the three successive Princes of the house of Hanover, stiled rebellion. Orders were given to reinforce the troops in America—The wild and barbarous savages of the wilderness have been solicited by gifts to take up the hatchet against us; and instigated to deluge our settlements with the blood of innocent and defenceless women and children. The whole country was moreover alarmed with the expected horrors of domestic insurrections—Refinements in parental cruelty, at which the genius of Britain must blush! Refinements which admit not of being even recited without horror, or practised without infamy! We should be happy, were these dark machinations the mere suggestions of suspicion—We are sorry

(For the remainder, see the last page.) 790 to

(3) See index, under Tea. Town of Boston. (4) See index, under Army of the United Colonies. (5) See recantations, page 796 806.

Messrs. HALLS,

AS the method of manufacturing Salt-petre is now become an object of serious inquiry in these united colonies, it may be agreeable to your readers to see, that the same thing was thought worthy of legislative attention by our wise and provident forefathers, more than a century ago. The anecdote was communicated to me by a worthy Clergyman in New-Hampshire Colony. The following is an extract of his letter.

'Sir,

'Agreeable to your desire I have looked into the minutes of the General Court, which I have had copied out for a particular use; and find the following entries upon which I ground my conjecture, that Salt-petre houses were anciently established by law in each town.

"12th 4th Month 1644.

"It is conceived fit the order established about Salt-petre should be observed by Salisbury."

"Hampton is remitted their fine of 20s. they being to prepare their Salt-petre houses for time to come."

'You will see there is reference here to some prior order, which I suppose may be found by an inspection of the records in the Secretary's office.

'Such an institution now would be very salutary.'

Several methods of manufacturing salt-petre (and there are perhaps fifty ways of making it) have been lately published in America. The following observations upon the nature of salt-petre, and the manner of making it, are somewhat different from any I have yet seen in our public prints. They are taken from authors of reputation, and chiefly from a Paper inserted, by Mr. Theophilus Sigismond Gruner, in the collection of memoirs, respecting rural economy, for the year 1761, by a society established at Berne in Switzerland. Mr. Gruner assures his readers, that the good success of the method, here pointed out, has been verified by his own experience.

That many of my fellow countrymen may be stimulated, by the example of our worthy forefathers, the advice and encouragement of the Continental Congress, and the assurance of success, immediately to set upon the manufacture of this important article, is the sincere wish of S. SEWALL.

Of the nature of SALT-PETRE.

SALT-PETRE is found, by chymical analysis, to consist of *fixed alkaline salt, urinous or volatile alkaline salt*, and *vitriolic acid*.---The two different alkaline salts being united, (which unites the volatile part) the addition of the acid neutralizes them, and produces that particular kind of salt, called *salt-petre*.---Therefore whatever materials will yield these different alkaline salts, are proper for the manufacture of *salt-petre*. The vitriolic acid is to be obtained from the air; and substances that will yield the proper salts will attract this.

Volatile alkaline salt is producible from all putrefied vegetable and animal substances, particularly urine;---fixed alkaline salt,---from the ashes of burnt vegetables, lime and calcarious earths.

If the fixed alkaline is in too great proportion, the quantity of *salt-petre* produced, will be the less; but what crystals are formed will be large and beautiful. On the other hand, if the proportion of urinous or *volatile* salt is too great, a surplus will remain untransformed into *salt-petre*. In salt-petre the acid is the most considerable ingredient. The volatile salt is the least, being but the twentieth part. The acid also greatly exceeds the fixed alkaline; it being as five, or five and a half to one. This proportion, however, respects only the component parts of crystallized salt-petre, not the crude materials out of which it is made. For the urinous part must be in such plenty as to keep the bed continually moist; which circumstance will greatly expedite the impregnation of the bed with the acid of the air, the principal ingredient. And further, it is the urinous or volatile salt that attenuates and weakens the vitriolic acid of the air, and transforms it into the *nitrous* acid.

The most common error that the manufacturers of salt-petre fall into, is not to provide a sufficient quantity of the fixed alkaline.

Receipt to make SALT-PETRE.

TAKE lime, no matter if it has been exposed to the weather, ---the rubbish of old walls, consisting of lime, clay, hair, &c.---and ashes of turf, or any other, whether they have been lixiviated or had a lye made of them or not:---lay them in a shed, which is open to the north, except in stormy weather; close on the south, and defended on the east and west with blinders, or shutters made with sloping bars. In short, the materials should be exposed to the air, especially the cold air, but sheltered from the sun and rains. If the shed has a brick or clay floor, it will be an improvement. The materials should be spread to a convenient thickness to be turned from time to time with a shovel; so that all parts may, in turn, be exposed to the air. They must be moistened, and kept moist with urine,---any urine will do, but the most filthy, such as is taken out of vaults, is the best. It will be advantageous to fill some tubs with horse, sheep, fowl and pigeons dung,---then to wet them with urine, and sprinkle the materials with the liquor.

When the materials have been thus managed a sufficient time, i. e. some months, (the cold months are the best, from September to May,---) a lye is to be made of them, in the same manner as for soap. If a sufficient quantity of alkaline salt is not produced by the foregoing mixture to yield a crystallization, after a gentle boiling down to a proper consistency, and on exposure to the cold air, add quick lime and ashes, till they make the liquor take a milky appearance, and yield a precipitation, or fining down of the grosser parts.

N. B. There are two marks to know when the lye is sufficiently boiled down for crystallization,---one when a blue film forms on the surface of the liquor;---the other, when a little of the liquor poured on cold iron or stone soon congeals.

In crystallization, it must be observed, that when the crystals are formed, the remaining liquor should be gently poured into another vessel, and boiled down for a second crystallization; and so on as long as any crystals will form. The liquor finally remaining is not to be thrown away, but sprinkled on a new bed of materials; and the materials just lixiviated are more proper than fresh ones, for forming a new bed.

If the crystals, at their first formation, are not perfectly pure and clear, they must be dissolved in clean water, filtrated or strained through brown paper, flannel, or something similar, and crystallized again.

Earths taken from under old stables will produce salt-petre immediately upon being lixiviated, and the lye boiled down, as above directed; but if exposed to the air but a few weeks, they will yield a third part more.

LONDON, June 10.

One of the Lords in administration was actually at St. Dunstan's church on thursday evening to offer up his prayers for the arrival of the Sukey, and *good news* from the king's friends in America.

Britain beats Spain; America and Britain beat France; America alone beats Britain; Broughton beat Taylor; Taylor beat Slack; Slack beat Broughton; Hallowell beat Graves, good lack! good lack!

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES,

Watertown, August 10, 1775.

INASMUCH *as the Time prefixed by the Continental Congress, prohibiting all Exportation to Great-Britain, Ireland and the English West India Islands, is not yet come, yet at this Colony is in Union with the Sister Colonies in this Continent are unhappily engaged in an unnatural War with the Parent State, it behoves us under such Circumstances to take all possible Precaution that none of the Inhabitants of this Colony supply those who are seeking our Ruin, with Provisions or any Materials that shall enable them to execute their cruel Designs against us:* &

Therefore RESOLVED, That from and after the 15th Day of August Instant, no Ship or Vessel shall sail out of any Port in this Colony, on any Whaling Voyage whatever, without Leave first had and obtained from the Great and General Court of this Colony, or from some Committee or Committees, or Persons they shall appoint to grant such Leave—and that it be recommended to the Hon. Board to write Letters to the several Assemblies of the other New-England Colonies, advising them to pass a similar Resolve,—and likewise that this Resolve be printed in the several News-Papers of Cambridge and Watertown, and in Hand-Bills, and that Capt. *Goodman* and Capt. *Stone*, with such as the Hon. Board shall join, be a Committee for getting the same printed and dispersed to the several Sea Ports in this Colony.

Sent up for Concurrence,

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

Aug. 14. 1775. In Council, Read and Concurred.

And Dr. Taylor is joined.

PEREZ MORTON, Secretary P. T.

Consented to,

James Otis,	*James Prescott,*
B. Greenleaf,	*Charles Chauncy,*
W. Spooner,	*Aldad Taylor,*
Caleb Cushing,	*S. Holten,*
J. Winthrop,	*Jabez Fisher,*
John Whitcomb,	*Moses Gill,*
Enoch Freeman,	*Benja. Chadburn.*
Jed. Foster,	A true Copy,

Attest. PEREZ MORTON, Secretary P. T.

The following letter was very privately sent from Falmouth in Casco-Bay, to the late miserable Governor Hutchinson, and lately found among his papers.—As some persons have been suspected of signing it, who are entirely innocent; it is now given to the public, that such pernicious conduct may be chargeable on those only who are guilty of it.

SIR,

BEING informed that your Excellency intends soon to embark for England, and fearing that certain Resolves lately passed in a Meeting of this town, which your Excellency will probably soon see in Print, may create unfavourable impressions in your Excellency's mind against the town, we beg leave to inform you, that many of us disapprove of all the proceedings of the said town-meeting, and all of us utterly dislike the indecent reflections on the administration at home, the East India Company, and in particular what is said respecting your Excellency.

We further disapprove of the Resolve, acknowledging any obligations to Boston for their conduct respecting the Tea Ships, and are determined to use our influence at the next annual March Meeting to obtain a re-consideration of the said Resolves.

Wishing your Excellency a prosperous Voyage, —We are with the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's most obdt. h'ble Ser'ts,

M. Pearson,	*Tho's Oxnard,*
Stephen Longfellow,	*Rob't Pagan,*
Tho's Bradbury,	*John Kent,*
David Wyer, jun.	*Moses Shattuck,*
Benj. Titcomb,	*William Robb,*
Jer. Pote,	*Simeon Mayo,*
Enoch Ilsley,	*Thomas Coulson,*
Tho's Cumming,	*W. Simmons,*
Greenfield Pote,	*Tho's Sandford.*

Falmouth, 10th *Feb.* 1774.

To his Excellency *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; (5)

NEW-YORK, August 14.

By Accounts received (via Antigua) we are informed that the great Spanish Armament was met going to Algiers. The Vengeance of that Nation seems to be immediately levelled against their old Enemies the Mahometans, and so formidable is their Force in this Expedition, that it is generally imagined his Catholic Majesty aims at the entire Conquest of that Country, and annexing it to the Spanish Realm. It is the finest Corn Country upon the Earth, was the grand Granary of ancient Rome, and is much healthier than any of the Spanish Dominions.

Cambridge, August 15. 1775.

DESERTED from Cambridge Camp, Col. John Glover's Regiment, and on Capt. W. Blackler's Company, David Emery, by Trade a Mason, of Shebeah, but lately removed to Boxford; also Amos Dennis, Statmate, a Mariner, brought up in Boston, came home the Voyage with Capt. Laughton of Boston. Whoever will take the said Deserters, and confine them in any of the American Goals, or conduct them to their Regiment in Cambridge, shall have all necessary Charges paid by

WILLIAM BLACKLER, Capt.

RUN away from his Master, James P[illegible] kins, Jun. of Bridgwater, an Apprentice, named Th[illegible] Prince, about 19 Years of Age, had on when he went aw[illegible] roundish flannel Jacket, spotted with woolen Yarn, a check[illegible] and striped Trowsers, is of a small Stature, has red or sorrel H[illegible] Whoever will take up said Apprentice and convey him to his Master at Bridgwater, shall have Six Pence Reward, and all ne[illegible] cessary Charges paid. Whoever shall harbour, conceal or e[illegible] off said Apprentice may expect to answer for the same to

Bridgwater, August 15. 1775. JAMES PERKINS, J[illegible]

STRAYED or stolen out of the Pasture of Joshua Gay, Innholder in Dedham, the beginning of Week, a brown colour'd Mare, with a Star in her Forehe[illegible] paces wholly, about 9 Years old, one white Foot, or more, black Streak round her Breast, occasioned by drawing. Whoe[illegible] will take up said Mare, and return her to said Joshua Gay, Dudley Wright of Colchester in Connecticut, shall have T[illegible] Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

DESERTED from the Camp at Cam[illegible] bridge, the 19th Instant, Jonas Adams, of Saco, in Co[illegible] Porch's Company, in Col. Prescot's Regiment. Whoever will take up said Deserter and convey him to the said Company, sh[illegible] have Two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by

August 22. 1775. SAMUEL PATCH, Captain.

TAKEN up the 6th Instant, a brow[illegible] HORSE, about 13 Hands high, trots and paces, no[illegible] behind, has two hind Feet partly white. Whoever has lost [illegible] Horse, telling the Marks and proving his Property, may have h[illegible] again, by applying at Mr. Caldwell's Tavern, and paying Charges. *Cambridge, August* 22. 1775.

STRAYED or stolen from Cambridge, [illegible] the Night of the 17th Instant, a bay MARE, four Ye[illegible] old, about 14 Hands high, has one white hind Foot, trots a[illegible] paces. Whoever shall take up said Mare and give Informatio[illegible] Lieut. Goss, in Col. Prescot's Regiment, at the College, or to [illegible] the Subscriber at Hollis, shall be well rewarded for their Trou[illegible]

Hollis, August 21. 1775. STEPHEN JEWET[illegible]

No. 2, Encampment Cambridge, August 14. 1775.

STOLEN or strayed, a dun Mare of th[illegible] smiling Ball, 14 and half Hands high, about seven Years o[illegible] has a Blaze in her Forehead, a black Streak on her Back, [illegible] hind Foot white, her Main and Tail dark, has a Wart under [illegible] left Ear, trots and paces well. If any Person will bring the [illegible] Mare to said Encampment to Col. Greaton, or to the Subscri[illegible] in Medfield, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward.

SABIN MANN.

STRAYED or stolen from me the Subscr[illegible] ber, on the 18th of August, a likely black MARE, 5 Years o[illegible] about 14 Hands high; a Rackey, handsome turn'd Mare, wit[illegible] large white Blaze in her Forehead, two or three of her Feet wh[illegible] If any Person will take up said Mare and deliver her to Mr. J[illegible] in Cambridge, or Mr. Jones of Mendon, or convey her saf[illegible] any other Place and give me Intelligence at Mendon, shall be [illegible] titled to four Dollars Reward, besides necessary Charges.

DANIEL CORBET[illegible]

To the PUBLICK.

A Publication appeared the 3d of August calling high [illegible] flections on my Conduct; therefore left the impar[illegible] Publick should be led to think it unanswerable, I shall give [illegible] Reasons why I have not fully answered it, viz.

1. Because the important Business with which I am honou[illegible] by my Town and County, at this critical Period of public Affai[illegible] hath not given me Leisure.

2. Because I have no Inclination to enter into a paper W[illegible] which could not tend to the Peace of my unhappy Town, but [illegible] the contrary would tend to heighten Party Rage, &c. although [illegible] am very certain I could soon set Things in their true Light, whi[illegible] would vindicate my Conduct.

3. Because the Authors set forth in one Passage of said Publi[illegible] cation that their Conduct really gave very general Satisfac[illegible] and in another Passage they say they were dismissed for doing th[illegible] Duty, which is a plain Contradiction; so that instead of th[illegible] casting as they pretend, it casteth high Reflections on the To[illegible] therefore I chuse rather to suffer Reproach, &c. with my wor[illegible] and respectable Town, than to revenge myself by paying them [illegible] their own Coin, which I can easily do.

4. Because as soon as I saw their Memorial I gave up the [illegible] gain and the Voyage, for the Sake of Peace amongst my Neigh[illegible] bours, which I always endeavour to preserve.

5. Because I had been once cited before said Committee, w[illegible] had this Matter fully heard and considered, and after that the whole of this Affair was fully heard and debated in a full Town Meeting on the 24th of July last, where all the Papers relativ[illegible] it were read and all the Evidences were present, at which Meeting I was elected to represent the Town, and they were dismissed a Committee, therefore after two such Hearings they had no Right to call on the World to judge between us.

6. Because the six Authors of said Publication had been dis[illegible] missed with the rest of the Committee, and consequently ceas[illegible] a Committee, four Days before the Date of their Narrative, there fore they had no Right to give Strength or Weight to their St[illegible] of Facts by arrogating to themselves the worthy Title of Com[illegible] mittee of Correspondence. JOSIAH BATCHELDER.

Beverly, August 15, 1775. *See p. 804.*

IN February last the Committee of Inspection for the Town o[illegible] New-Ipswich, in New-Hampshire, finding that Mr. David Hills, a Trader in said Town, had raised the Price of some Arti[illegible] cles of his Merchandize; whereupon said Committee called him to an Account, and after some Debate, said Hills promised to a[illegible] here strictly to the Association; so said Committee received him again. In the Beginning of March then next the said Hills viola[illegible] ted the Association again in the same Manner as before, whereupon said Committee called him to an Account again, then he said he did not understand the Association nor the Promise as we did, but for the future he would adhere to the Association and the Promise, as we understood them; so was again received. Now he has violated the Association in like Manner the third Time, notwithstanding his Promise, so we again examined him, and he owned he had raised his Price on some Articles, viz. Salt, Fish and Rum; and says it is no Violation of the Association, so refuses to make Satisfaction. Now we the Committee advise all good People to break off all Dealings with him, as the Association binds all to do.

By Order of said Committee,

JOSEPH BATES, Chairman of said Committee.

New-Ipswich, July 22. 1775.

* See pa. 640, 852, 865. ○ See index, under Congress Continental. ◇ See Battle at Concord, pa. 729, &. X See Agreement, pa. 606. ✠ See indexes, under Troops, British, & Army of the United Colonies. & See index, under Army British. (1) See indexes, under Hutchinson. (2) See his Lecture, pa. 509.

LONDON,

June 10. A correſpondent informs us, that the *faithful* have given up all hopes of the American ſecretary[X]; a moſt pious and venerable lady of that ſect having recently declared her opinion, founded upon a thorough knowledge of his real character and principles, "that he was juſt *SAINT* enough to play the *DEVIL*."

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 17.

A Gentleman in London, poſſeſſed of a large Eſtate in the Iſland of Antigua, we are well aſſured has give Orders to his Overſeer not to plant any Sugar Cane this Year; but to improve his whole Plantation with Yams, Potatoes, &c. in order the better to ſupport his Slaves, during the preſent Prohibition of proviſions from North-America.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated Auguſt 12, 1775.

"By the London Papers, (to the 20th June) we learn that about the 1ſt of that Month, 3 Tranſports from England for America, having on board Col. Dalrymple and Col. Grant the *valiant Speech maker, about American Cowardice*[3] It is probable that one or more of theſe Veſſels is bound to New-York.(2)

"Yeſterday arrived a Ship from Cork, with a Major French, of the 22d Regiment, a Lieut. and a Cadet, a Servant, a Soldier, and upwards of 40 Bales and Packages, all which are in the Hands of the Committee of Safety.(2) The Officers were conducted to Town, from Glocester Point, where they had landed, by Capt. Bradford's Company, and ſeveral Volunteers from other Companies."

Extract of another Letter from Philadelphia, dated Auguſt 15, 1775.

"Yeſterday a ſeizure was made of Major French, of the 22d regiment; enſign Rotter, and a cadet, Dermot,(2) who came paſſengers in a ſhip from Cork; and alſo 45 packages of baggage, among which there is cloathing for 1500 men: The whole is ſafe landed, and in ſtore. Theſe three gentlemen have given their parole of honour, not to act againſt the united colonies for one twelve month, unleſs exchanged. They are to be ſent to General Waſhington's head-quarters."(4)

The following is the beſt account we are able to collect, of the late expedition of the piratical regulars,[2] *traitors to the Engliſh conſtitution, and the Britiſh colonies, in plundering Fiſher's, Gardner's, Plum and Block-Iſlands, of Stock, Proviſion, &c.*

The Deſign of the Regulars,[2] to plunder theſe Iſlands, having been communicated to the Inhabitants and Proprietors by the Congreſs of New-York, and other Intelligences, as early as Tueſday the 8th, there was Time to have taken off all the Stock; and ſome was actually taken off: But ſome Differences having ariſen between the Proprietors and the Committees, concerning the Expence of the Buſineſs, before any Thing could be determined, the Ships of the Enemy appeared in Sight.—Diſpatches were immediately ſent to alarm and aſſemble the People on the Connecticut and Long Iſland Shores, who, notwithſtanding the utmoſt haſte they could then make, were too late to prevent the Execution of the Deſign of the Enemy, who on Friday the 11th approached Gardner's Iſland, with the following Veſſels and Forces, 7 Tranſport Ships, 2 Briggs, 2 Men of War's Boats of 10 Guns, 1 armed Schooner of 12 Men, and 200 Regulars,[2] as reported by the Sailors, landed on the Iſland and aſſiſted by 30 villainous Tories from South-Hold, &c. took off the following Stock, &c.

By the Account of Benjamin Millar, the Overſeer,

2000 Sheep, 30 Hogs, 13 Geeſe, 3 Calves, 200lb. Cheeſe, 7 Tons Hay, were taken off, and much Damage done to Gardens, Fences, Fowls, &c. When they went away, they left on the Table Half a Guinea and a Pitareen. *See pa. 785.*

Signed by Benjamin Millar.

And ſtrefled.

Beſides the fore-mentioned Stock from Gardner's Iſland, we are informed that the ſame Crew of Free Booters, took from Fiſher's Iſland, 26 Fat Cattle, and about 1000 Sheep; alſo from Plum-Iſland, 14 Fat Cattle: At this laſt Iſland they had only one Prize Wood Boat and a Tranſport Brig. On their arrival and landing on one Side of the Iſland, they were fired upon by about 200 of Col. Wooſter's Provincials, who had landed on the other Side.[4] But it being repreſented to the Commanding Officer, that the Iſland was nearly ſurrounded by a Number of the Enemy's armed Veſſels, who would be likely to cut off their Retreat, they fired but one Volley, which did not appear to have done any Execution, and then retired to the main Land, when the 14 Cattle were taken off. *See pa. 785.*

It is the Opinion of good Judges, that only 200 Provincial Soldiers well poſted on either of theſe Iſlands, would have repelled the Attack made upon it by the Regulars.(2)

The Number of Men who appeared to oppoſe theſe Depredations of the Regulars, is ſuppoſed to exceed a Thouſand---with Whale Boats ready to have carried them to the Scene of Action? But being deceived by falſe Intelligence, and turned back, only one Company of about 40 went to Gardiner's Iſland, where they arrived in Time to ſee the Enemy under Sail, and in a few Hours after their Departure. *See pa. 785.*

HARTFORD, Auguſt 21.

We hear three Repiments of Troops raiſed by the province of New-York, have marched to join Gen. Schuyler at Ticonderoga.—When all the forces ordered for that place ſhall arrive, the army will conſiſt of about 7000 men, and their deſtination, it is reported, is Canada.(4)

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 10.

A letter from Cape Francois dated the 22d ult. ſays, "A veſſel is juſt arrived from Dunkirk, in a ſhort paſſage, which informs us there is great commotions in London on account of American affairs, and that many thouſands had ſurrounded the palace, inſiſting on a redreſs of American grievances, but his Majeſty had retreated to K-w."

TO THE PUBLIC.

I THE ſubſcriber, Abraham H. Van Vleck, of the city of New-York, merchant, knowing that I have committed a moſt attrocious crime againſt my country, by contravening one of the recommendations of the Honorable Continental Congreſs, in ſhipping proviſions to Nantucket, and being heartily deſirous of extenuating my crime by any means in my power (though I am convinced at the ſame time, that no pecuniary gift, or any ſubmiſſions whatever, on the part of an individual of the community, can atone for an offence committed againſt the ſame) I do hereby without the leaſt compulſion, make a free and voluntary gift of the ſloop Henry, and her cargo, to Meſſrs. Iſaac Sears, Oliver Templeton, Edward Fleming, and Daniel Phenix, in truſt, for the benefit and advantage of the poor of this city, giving, and granting, to the ſaid gentlemen, full power, and authority to diſpoſe of the ſame in any manner, as they may think beſt for the advantage of the poor; and if I can in any other manner give further ſatisfaction to the public, I ſhall gladly embrace the opportunity: I do not expect that my fellow citizens will take me immediately into favor, but that they would ſo far condeſcend, as to let me paſs unmoleſted:—As to my unhappy family, I hope the good people of New-York have too much humanity to puniſh the innocent with the guilty.

I am the public's
Moſt afflicted ſervant.
ABRAHAM H. VAN VLECK.

New-York, Aug 4 1775

The foregoing Method of Reparation is thought to be the moſt effectual of any that has hitherto been practiſed; and it is hoped that all recanting Gentlemen, in future, will not fail to imitate ſo good an Example, and give Proofs of their Sincerity *equally ſubſtantial.*

NORWICH, Auguſt 21.

This Morning an Expreſs arrived at Lebanon to his Honour the Governor, from his Excellency General Schuyler at Ticonderoga.(7) The Particulars have not yet tranſpired, but his Honour immediately ſent off an Expreſs to Colonel Mott, chief Engineer, (then at Preſton) intimating that it was the General's Orders that he ſhould immediately repair to that Place. Something of Importance, we imagine will ſoon be heard from that Quarter.(7)

On the Arrival of the Expreſs from Ticonderoga this Day, the Governor ſummoned the Council to meet at Lebanon, where they are now ſitting.(7)

Colonel Samuel Mott, Eſq; paſſed through this Town To-day in his Way to Ticonderoga.(7)

CAMBRIDGE, Auguſt 24.

We hear from Swanſey, that Capt. Dayley arrived there a few Days ago, and adviſed that he ſpoke with a Veſſel on the Coaſt, bound to Philadelphia, commanded by Capt. Bambridge, who failed from London on the 26th of June, and informed, that the Right Hon. John Wilkes, Eſq; Lord-Mayor of London, at the Head of the Livery of that City, had waited upon the King, and demanded that no more Troops ſhould be ſent to America, as the Kingdom was in a defenceleſs State, while France and Spain were arming and preparing for War; on which the King promiſed that he would not ſend any more of his Forces to this Continent: And that Lord North had been ſtoned by the Populace while riding through the Streets in his Coach. Capt. Bambridge informed Capt. Dayley that he had a Number of late London Prints on board, ſome of which he would ſpare; but there being a large Swell, Capt. Dayley thought it not prudent to venture on board in his Boat to procure them. (a)

Laſt Week arrived at the Camp in this Place, Swaſhan the Chief, with four other Indians of the St. Francois Tribe, conducted hither by Mr. Reuben Colburn, who has been honorably recompenced for his Trouble. The above Indians came hither to offer their Service in the Cauſe of American Liberty, have been kindly received, and are now enter'd the Service. Swaſhan ſays he will bring one half of his Tribe, and has engaged 4 or 5 other Tribes, if they ſhould be wanted. He ſays the Indians of Canada in general, and alſo the French, are greatly in our Favour, and determined not to act againſt us.(4)

In Conſequence of a Vote of the Committee of Safety, for the Town of Portſmouth, that no Boats ſhould paſs or repaſs to or from the Scarborough Man of War in their Harbour, without a Permit—we are informed that Capt. Barclay of ſaid Ship has ſtopped all their Shipping, either inward or outward bound.(6)

Samuel B. Webb, Eſqr of Wethersfield, a Lieutenant in Maj. Cheſter's Company, is appointed Aid de Camp to Major General Putnam.(4)

The Honorable Col. [illegible] of all the Colony Troops raiſed to [illegible] Auſtin, Eſq; Secretary, and Peter [illegible] for the Colony.

Gen. has been pleaſed to appoint the Hon. Samuel [illegible] Aſſiſtant-Quarter Maſter [illegible] Morton, Eſq; Deputy-Secretary, [illegible] Conſtant, and Richard [illegible]

His Excellency General Waſhington, [illegible] Mr. Joſeph Palmer, John Parke, Eſq; of Philadelphia, [illegible] General---And John Trumbull, Eſq; of [illegible] Cary, Eſq; late of Charleſtown, in this Colony, [illegible] in the American Army.(4)

Several Deſerters from the Enemy have arrived [illegible] within a few Days paſt. From the Intelligence [illegible] and ſome Circumſtances in the Conduct of the Enemy, it is apprehended by ſome that they intended, this Week, to make an Attack on ſome of our Poſts.(4) Others conjecture that they are weary of Yankee Fighting, and will e'er long, in a violent Fit of Madneſs, evacuate the Town; at leaſt, that they will not dare to attempt to occupy it during the enſuing Winter.(2)

It is confidently ſaid, that General Gage has loſt ſince 19th of April laſt, in the Engagements that have happened, and by Sickneſs and Deſertion, Two Thouſand Five Hundred Men.(2)

We are informed that the Negroes in Boſton were lately ſummoned to meet at Faneuil-Hall, for the Purpoſe of chuſing out of their Body a certain Number to be employed in cleaning the Streets; in which Meeting Joſhua Loring, Eſqr preſided as Moderator. The well-known Cæſar Merlom oppoſed the Meaſure, for which he was committed to Priſon, and confined till the Streets were all cleaned. *See index, under Town Boſton.*

The following, taken from the Worceſter Paper of laſt Week, tend to give a more particular Account than before publiſhed of the late Action at Cape-Ann, we now inſert it.(9)

(6) *Glouceſter, Auguſt* 13.

"On the 9th inſt. the Falcon ſloop of war, Capt. Linzee, being in ſight, and ſeemed to be in queſt of two ſchooners from the Weſt-Indies bound to Salem, one of which he ſoon brought too, the other taking the advantage of a fair wind, put into our harbour; but Linzee having made a prize of the firſt purſued the ſecond into the harbour and brought the firſt with him. He then manned and ſent two barges with fifteen men in each, armed with muſkets and ſwivels, theſe were attended with a whale boat, in which was the Lieutenant and ſix privates; the orders were to ſeize the loaded ſchooner and bring her under the Falcon's bow. The militia and other inhabitants were alarmed at this daring attempt, and prepared for a vigorous oppoſition: The barge-men under the command of the Lieutenant, boarded the ſchooner at the cabbin windows, which provoked a ſmart fire from our people on the ſhore, by which three of the enemy were killed, and the Lieutenant wounded in the thigh, who thereupon returned to the man of war.(6) Upon this Linzee ſent the other ſchooner and a ſmall cutter he had to attend him, well armed, with orders to fire upon the deem'd rebels wherever they could ſee them, and that he would in the mean while cannonade the town; he immediately fired a broadſide upon the thickeſt ſettlements, and ſtood himſelf with diabolical cloſure to ſee what havock his cannon might make, "Now (ſaid he) my boys we will aim at the damn'd preſbyterian churches---Well our brave fellows, one ſhot more and the houſe of God will fall before you." While he was thus venting his helliſh rage, and ſetting himſelf as it were againſt heaven, the Almighty was on our ſide, not a ball ſtruck or wounded an individual perſon although they went through our houſes in almoſt every direction where filled with women and children; under God, our little party at the waterſide, performed wonders, for they ſoon made themſelves maſters of both the ſchooners, the cutter, the two barges, the boat, and every man in them, and all that perſisted to them: In the action which laſted ſeveral hours, we loſt but one man, two others wounded, one of which is ſince dead, the other very ſlightly wounded.---We took of the men of war's men thirty-five, ſeveral were wounded and one ſince dead; twenty-four were ſent to head quarters, the remainder being impreſſed from this and the neighbouring towns were permitted to return to their friends. Next day Capt. Linzee weighed off with but half his men, never a prize, but are ſaid carried a ſmall ſkiff she wounded Lieutenant returned in."(6)(4)

Laſt Tueſday died at Medford, of a lingering Conſumption, SAMUEL ANGIER, A. M. He was formerly of this Town, received his Education in Harvard-College, and was for many Years a Preacher of the Goſpel. His Remains were decently interred Yeſterday.

Married at Weſtford, Mr. *Richard Kneeland*, late Poſtor, to Miſs *Martha Hall*, youngeſt Daughter of the Reverend Mr. Hall of Weſtford.

Died at Weſtford, laſt Week, Mr. *Thomas Greenough*, jun. Mathematical Inſtrument Maker, late of Boſton, and Son of *Thomas Greenough*, Eſq; of that Place.------Alſo died at Weſtford, Mr. *Uriah Rea*, late of Boſton, Shopkeeper.

We find in the Philadelphia Papers, Advices from London no later than the 12th of June, and nothing in them very material.

A Liſt of Letters in the Poſt-Office, remitted this Day for Want of Room, will be inſerted in our next Paper.

LOST by the Subſcriber, by ſome Means unknown to him, a Province Note, ſigned by Benjy Gardner, and indorſed by Mr. James Gowing, for £.5. L. M. If any Perſon would be kind enough to obſerve when ſaid Note is offered to be paſſed, and will inform the Subſcriber, or any Way help him to ſaid Note again, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, by

Danvers, Auguſt 22, 1775. FRANCIS SYMONDS.

BROAD-CLOTHS.

There is for Sale, at BICKER's Shop, in Cambridge, near the Houſe formerly improved by Mr. Brodiſh, as a Tavern,

A Fine Aſſortment of blue, and other colour'd Broad Cloths, with Trimmings to match, with a good Aſſortment of Checks, Linens; ſilk, cotton and linen Handkerchiefs, Bed-Ticks, Corderoys, ſtriped Hollands, Velvit and Velverets, Patterns, Serges, Diapers, Cambricks, Lawns, worſted Hoſe, Breeches Patterns of moſt Colours, Cambleteens, Sewing Silks, Twiſt, Threads, Buckrams, Quality Binding, Crewels, Taper, Needles, Pen and Jack Knives, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Felt Flats, Loaf Sugar by hundred or leſs, Lynn Shoes, Ribbons, Noneſopretties, gold and ſilver Lace, gold Buttons and Loops ſuitable for Hats, with a Variety of other Articles. &c. &c. &c.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, a likely HORSE, about 14 Hands and an half high, 7 Years old, brown, or bearing upon a mouſe Colour, Dock ſhort, lame in his off hind Foot, with a ſmall Bunch of white Hair on one of his Hams. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe and deliver him to Mr. Jones in Cambridge, or keep him ſafe in Cuſtody and give Intelligence to Mr. Jones, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, beſides neceſſary Charges. JAMES RUSSELL.

STRAYED or ſtolen from me the Subſcriber of Nottingham-weſt, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, on the 23d of July laſt, a black MARE, 12 Years old, well ſet, judged to be about 13 or 14 Hands high, both forts and paces, has a long Blaze in her Forehead, and a white Spot on one of her Noſtrills, a large Scar on her near Thigh, and ſhod all round. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and return her to me, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid.

Nottingham-weſt, Aug. 3. 1775. ELEAZER CUMMINGS.

FOUND by the Subſcriber between Woburn and Andover, a Pair of SADDLE BAGS: The Owner may have them again by telling the Marks, paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, and by applying to

Andover South-Pariſh. J. PAUL MASCARENE.

X Suppoſed to mean L.d Dartmouth. (1) See Agreement, pa. 606. (2) See indexes, under Army British. (3) See pa. 710. (4) See index, under Army of the United Colonies. (5) See pa. 780, 1050. [illegible]

(Continued from the first page.) 787.

to declare, that we are poſſeſſed of the moſt authentic and indubitable evidence of their reality.

THE miniſtry, bent on pulling down the pillars of the conſtitution, endeavoured to erect the ſtandard of deſpotiſm in America; and if ſucceſsful, Britain and Ireland may ſhudder at the conſequences!

THREE of their moſt experienced Generals are ſent to wage war with their fellow ſubjects; and *America* is amazed to find the name of *Howe* in the catalogue of her enemies—She loved his brother.(2)

DESPAIRING of driving the colonies to reſiſtance by any other means than actual hoſtility, a detachment of the army at Boſton marched into the country in all the array of war,(3) and unprovoked, fired upon, and killed ſeveral of the inhabitants—The neighbouring farmers ſuddenly aſſembled, and repelled the attack.(3) From this, all communication between the town and country was intercepted.(3) The citizens petitioned the General for permiſſion to leave the town, and he promiſed on ſurrendering their arms, to permit them to depart with their other effects.(4) They accordingly ſurrendered their arms, and the General violated his faith.(4) Under various pretences, paſſports were delayed and denied; and many thouſands of the inhabitants are at this day confined in the town in the utmoſt wretchedneſs and want.(5) The lame, the blind and the ſick, have indeed been turned out into the neighbouring fields; and ſome, eluding the vigilance of the ſentries, have eſcaped from the town, by ſwiming to the adjacent ſhores.(5)

THE war having thus began on the part of General Gage's troops, the country armed and embodied.(6) The reinforcements from Ireland ſoon after arrived;(1) a vigorous attack was then made upon the Provincials.(7) In their march, the troops ſurrounded the town of Charleſtown, conſiſting of about four hundred houſes, then recently abandoned to eſcape the fury of a relentleſs ſoldiery.(7) Having plundered the houſes, they ſet fire to the town, and reduced it to aſhes.(7) To this wanton waſte of property, unknown to civilized nations, they were prompted, the better to conceal their approach under cover of the ſmoak.(7) A ſhocking mixture of cowardice and cruelty, which then firſt tarniſhed the luſtre of the Britiſh arms,(7) when aimed at a brother's breaſt!—But bleſſed be God, they were reſtrained from committing farther ravages, by the loſs of a very conſiderable part of their army, including many of their moſt experienced officers—The loſs of the inhabitants was inconſiderable.(7)

COMPELLED therefore to behold thouſands of our countrymen impriſoned, and men, women and children involved in promiſcuous and unmeritted miſery,(4) When we find all faith at an end, and ſacred treaties turned into tricks of ſtate—When we perceive our friends and kinſmen maſſacred, our habitations plundered, our houſes in flames,(1) and their once happy inhabitants fed only by the hand of charity.(2) Who can blame us for endeavouring to reſtrain the progreſs of deſolation? Who can cenſure our repelling the attacks of ſuch a barbarous band? Who, in ſuch circumſtances, would not obey the great, the univerſal, the divine law of ſelf-preſervation?(6)

THOUGH vilified as wanting ſpirit, we are determined to behave like men—Though inſulted and abuſed, we wiſh for reconciliation—Though defamed as ſeditious, we are ready to obey the laws—And though charged with rebellion,(8) will cheerfully bleed in defence of our Sovereign in a righteous cauſe—What more can we ſay, what more can we offer?

BUT we forbear to trouble you with a tedious detail of the various fruitleſs and offers and applications we have repeatedly made,(9) not for penſions, for wealth, or for honours, but for the humble boon of being permitted to poſſeſs the fruits of honeſt induſtry, and to enjoy that degree of liberty, to which God and the conſtitution have given us an undoubted right.(9)

BLESSED with an indiſſoluble union,(11) with a variety of internal reſources, and with a firm reliance on the juſtice of the ſupreme Diſpoſer of all human events, we have no doubt of riſing ſuperior to all the machinations of evil and abandoned miniſters. We already anticipate the golden period, when liberty, with all the gentle arts of peace and humanity, ſhall eſtabliſh her mild dominion in this weſtern world; and erect eternal monuments to the memory of thoſe virtuous patriots and martyrs, who ſhall have fought, and bled, and ſuffered in her cauſe.

ACCEPT our moſt grateful acknowledgments for the friendly diſpoſition you have always ſhewn towards us—We know that *you* are not without your grievances.(1) We ſympathize with you in your diſtreſs, and are pleaſed to find that the deſign of ſubjugating us, has perſuaded adminiſtration to diſpenſe to Ireland, ſome vagrant rays of miniſterial ſunſhine—Even the tender mercies of government have long been cruel towards you—In the rich paſtures of Ireland, many hungry parricides have fed, and grown ſtrong to labour in its deſtruction—We hope the patient abiding of the meek may not always be forgotten; and God grant that the iniquitous ſchemes of extirpating liberty from the Britiſh empire may be ſoon defeated—But we ſhould be wanting to ourſelves—we ſhould be perfidious to poſterity; we ſhould be unworthy that anceſtry from which we derive our deſcent, ſhould we ſubmit with folded arms to military butchery and depredation,(7) to gratify the lordly ambition, or ſate the avarice of a Britiſh miniſtry. In defence of our perſons and properties, under actual violation,(1) we have taken up arms.(12) When that violence ſhall be removed, and hoſtilities ceaſe on the part of the aggreſſors,(4) they ſhall ceaſe on our part alſo.(6) For the atchievement of this happy event, we confide in the good offices of our fellow ſubjects beyond the Atlantic. Of their friendly diſpoſition we do not yet deſpond; aware as they muſt be, that they have nothing more to expect from the ſame common enemy, than the humble favour of being laſt devoured.

By order of the Congreſs, (11)
JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

Philadelphia, July 28th, 1775.

WHEREAS a Number of Candidates for Degrees at Harvard-College the preſent Year have not yet complied with the requiſite Terms; which is attributed to the peculiar Diſtreſſes of the preſent Times:—

All ſuch Delinquents are hereby notified that by Vote of the Corporation and Overſeers they may have their reſpective Degrees, if they fulfil the Conditions required by the Laws of the College, on or before the firſt Day of October next; otherwiſe they may expect to be excluded from the general Diploma.

Likewiſe all the Students of ſaid College are hereby notified that a Committee of the Corporation and Overſeers is choſen to conſult what Steps may be taken for calling the College together again, and determine Time and Place, and that when the Matter is determined, Time and Place will be adverſtied in the public Prints.

SAMUEL LANGDON, Preſident.

Cambridge, Auguſt 15, 1775.

Good SUGAR, and a few Pipes of old Fayal WINE, to be ſold by

George Crowninſhield, in *Salem.*

To be SOLD at the Houſe of Mr. Reeves, nearly oppoſite Mr. Angier's, above the Meeting-Houſe in Medford,

A Few Pieces of Iriſh Linen and Check,

Pound Silk, black Ribbons, apron Tapes, black India Perſians, ſtampt blue and white and red and white Handkerchiefs, black Calimanco.

BENJAMIN WATKINS

Informs the Publick, that he has moved from Marblehead to Danvers, to the Houſe of Benjamin Preſcot, Eſq; where he has for Sale, a ſmall Aſſortment of GOODS, among which are,

COD-Lines, Mackrel Lines, ſmall Lines, Twine, iron Ware, Copperas, Baizes, Serges, Velvets, Royal Rib, knit Patterns; worſted, thread and cotton Hoſe, men's white ſilk Hoſe and Gloves, gold and ſilver Buttons, Shalloons, Tammies, Drawboys, Calimancoes, Camblets, Worſteds and Crewels; Women's ſilk, thread, worſted and leather Gloves and Mitts; Twiſt, Silk, Buttons, Garters, Tapes, Diaper, Jeanett, ſtripe Gingham, Fans, Ribbons, Laces, Gimps, Taffe, Gauzes, Lawns, yard wide Holland, Sattin, Taffeta, Alamode, chip Hats, Man's Hats, calimanco and leather Shoes, ſtripe and check Woolens, crockery Ware, Snuffers, ſugar Tongs, Snuff-Boxes, Knives, ſleeve Buttons, Buckles, Rings, Seals, Broaches, Pencils, Wafers and Wax, table Cloths, Calico, Account Books, Proof Bottles.

THIS is to certify, that on the 18th June, 1775, two Horſes, and a Colt about three Years old, were delivered to *Samuel Wait,* of Malden: The two Horſes have ſince been delivered to the Owner; the Colt ſtill remains in the Hands of ſaid *Wait.* Whoever has loſt ſaid Colt may have it again by applying to ſaid *Wait,* at Malden.

N. B. A Saddle was alſo delivered to ſaid *Wait* that was taken from Charleſtown; the right Owner may have their Saddle again by applying as above.

Lieut. Joſeph Hayward of Concord gives Notice, that on the 19th of April laſt, in the Fight, he took from the Regulars in Menotomy, a Houſe and Chaiſe; the Chaiſe was owned by Mr. Reuben Brown of Concord; what remains in his Hands is a mouſe-colour'd Horſe, near 15 Hands high, old, poor and dull; a good Bea Quilt, Tammy on both Sides; a good camblet Ridinghood, brown colour; one Pillow, and a Piece of Bed-Tick. The Owner may have them by telling the Marks and paying the Charge of this Adverſtiſement.

JOSEPH HAYWARD.

THIS is to give Notice that two Swine have been taken up this Month, by me the Subſcriber, which may be had again, paying Damages.

SAMUEL HASTINGS, of Cambridge.

JOSEPH BARNARD

HEREBY informs the Publick, that he is appointed by Authority Poſt-Rider from PORTSMOUTH to FALMOUTH, and that he is under Oath for the faithful Performance of his Truſt. He ſets out from the Poſt-Office at Falmouth every Wedneſday, and returns the Saturday following. All Perſons who may pleaſe to employ him in ſerving them with the Eſſex Gazette or Merrimack Packet, or in any other Buſineſs, may depend upon his Care and Fidelity. The Price of the News-Papers, including Poſtage, will be Twelve Shillings.

STRAYED away from Winter-Hill, on Saturday, 29th July, a light red roan MARE, 14 Hands high, 3 Years old, has a Blaze in her Face, all her Feet white, and paces. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Mare ſo that the right Owner may have her again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by

Winter-Hill, Aug. 10, 1775. ISAAC FAREWELL.

Died at Andover, on the 12th Inſtant, Mrs. LYDIA SMITH, aged 64. She was formerly a School-Miſtreſs in Boſton, but lately drove from that unhappy Town by the cruel Hand of Tyranny. By her Life and Converſation we muſt draw the Concluſion, that ſhe is departed to that happy Place, "where the wicked ceaſe from troubling and the weary are at reſt."

DESERTED from Capt. William Goodrich's Company, in Col. Patterſon's Regiment, in Charleſtown Camp, Lemuel Allen, of Aſhford, in Connecticut, a Man 5 Feet 8 Inches high, 23 Years of Age, ſhort curled Hair, of a light Colour, had on a blue Coat, with buff colour'd Cuffs and Lapels. Whoever takes up ſaid Allen ſhall be intitled to Two Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

WILLIAM GOODRICH, Captain.

N. B. All Selectmen and Committees are deſired to take up and give Notice if any ſuch Perſon ſhould come to their Knowledge.

Cambridge, Auguſt 4, 1775.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the Field between No. 1 and No. 2. Eaſt of Cambridge, a white Mare, about 6 or 7 Years old, trots chiefly, but paces ſome, newly ſhod all round. She is about 14 Hands high, no Mark, except what is about her Breaſt and fore Shoulders, which are black, her Main and Tail long. Whoever will return ſaid Mare to Lieut. Clift, of Major Johnſon's Company, General Putnam's Regiment, or to Oliver Coit, of Preſton, in Connecticut, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward, paid by OLIVER COIT.

To be SOLD, if applied for immediately, At the Houſe of Mr. John Kidder, directly oppoſite the College,

A Small Quantity of Engliſh GOODS, among which are the following Articles, viz. Loaf-Sugar, Coffee, Allſpice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Iriſh Linens, Check Linens, ſilk Damaſcus, ſtriped Ginghams, Calicoes, thread and yarn Stockings, Nankeens, Fuſtian, Cotton and Linen, Tow Cloth, Ratteen, Jean, &c. N. B. A ſmall Quantity choice Indigo.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL PHIPPS, late of Cambridge, Tanner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Dr. THOMAS PHIPPS, of Braintree, Executor, or to SARAH PHIPPS, of Cambridge, Executrix of ſaid Eſtate. All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid Adminiſtrator or Adminiſtratrix.

DESERTED from the Camp on Winter Hill, *James Parrin, John Malvil, John Rocker,* and *James Fowle,* Soldiers in Capt. John Marcy's Company. Whoever will take up ſaid Deſerters, or either of them, and return them to the Subſcriber at Winter Hill, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Winter-Hill, Auguſt 10, 1775. JOHN MARCY, Capt.

STRAYED away from Matthew Bowen, of Woodſtock, a black HORSE, grown grey with Age, about 14 Hands and an half high, has two white Spots on the Back, made by the Saddle. If any Perſon will take up ſaid Horſe, and bring him or ſend Word to the ſaid Matthew Bowen, or to Mr. Hezekiah Inches of Lincoln, or Col. Jones of Hopkinton, he ſhall be handſomely rewarded and all neceſſary Charges paid.

Choice French INDIGO, by the large or ſmall Quantities, to be ſold cheap for Caſh, by

SAMUEL FIELD,

Near the Friends Meeting-Houſe, in SALEM.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of JEREMIAH LEE, late of Marblehead, in County of Eſſex, Eſquire, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to MARTHA LEE and JOSEPH LEE of Marblehead or NATHANIEL TRACY of Newbury-Port, Adminiſtratrix and Adminiſtrators of ſaid Eſtate, or to their Attorney, Mr. STEPHEN SEWALL, now reſiding in Marblehead. All Perſons indebted to he Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to the Adminiſtratrix and Adminiſtrators, or to their Attorney.

Marblehead, July 1, 1775. (3 m.)

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, and ſold with the Printers hereof for Sale, alſo to be ſold by Mr. JOSEPH HILLER, Watchmaker, in Salem, [Price 4s.]

An eaſy Plan of Diſcipline for a MILITIA.

By TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun.

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